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1228

Year **1228** (**MCCXXVIII**) was a leap year starting on Saturday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	12th century · **13th century** · 14th century
Decades:	1200s · 1210s · **1220s** · 1230s · 1240s
Years:	1225 · 1226 · 1227 · **1228** · 1229 · 1230 · 1231

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Events

By area

Africa

- Abu Zakariya founds the Hafsid dynasty in Ifriqiyah (today's Tunisia).

Asia

- Sukaphaa, the first Ahom king, establishes his rule in Assam. The Ahom kings reign for close to 600 years.

Europe

- April 25 – Conrad IV of Germany becomes titular King of Jerusalem, with Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor as regent.
- June 28 – The Sixth Crusade is launched from Brindisi by Emperor Frederick II, after delays due to sickness and an excommunication from Pope Gregory IX.

1228 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1228 *MCCXXVIII*
Ab urbe condita	1981
Armenian calendar	677 ԹՎ ՈՀԷ
Assyrian calendar	5978
Balinese saka calendar	1149–1150
Bengali calendar	635
Berber calendar	2178
English Regnal year	12 Hen. 3 – 13 Hen. 3
Buddhist calendar	1772
Burmese calendar	590
Byzantine calendar	6736–6737
Chinese calendar	丁亥年 (Fire Pig) 3924 or 3864 — *to* — 戊子年 (Earth Rat) 3925 or 3865
Coptic calendar	944–945
Discordian	2394

- Baldwin II becomes emperor of the Latin Empire in Constantinople, with John of Brienne as regent.
- The Transylvanian town of Reghin is first mentioned, in a charter of Andrew II of Hungary.
- Spain: King James I of Aragon launches a major offensive against the Muslims in Majorca. The same year, in Murcia, confronted by increasing Christian pressure, the cadi (soon to be called emir), Ibn Hud al-Yamadi, denounces the Almohads and acknowledges the Abbasids as legitimate caliphs, in effect declaring independence.[1] Other notable Christian success: Alfonso IX of León conquers Mérida.[2]

By topic

Markets

- The city of Tournai emits its first recorded life annuity, thus confirming a trend of consolidation of public debts started ten years earlier, in Reims.[3]
- The first evidence is uncovered of the use of the Knights Templar as cashiers by the king of England, to transfer safely important sums to the continent, using letters of exchange. This shows that large transfers could take place across Europe, even before the emergence of important networks of Italian merchant-bankers.[4]

Religion

- July 16 – Saint Francis of Assisi is canonized by Pope Gregory IX.

Births

- April 25 – Conrad IV of Germany (d. 1254)[5]
- Shihab al-Din al-Qarafi, Egyptian Islamic legal scholar

Deaths

- January – Robert of Courtenay, emperor of the Latin Empire
- April 25 – Queen Isabella II of Jerusalem (b. 1212)
- June – Reginald de Braose, English rebel baron
- July 9 – Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury
- September 24 – Stefan the First-Crowned, King of Serbia
- *date unknown* – Aedh Ua Conchobair, King of Connacht

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1220–1221
Hebrew calendar	4988–4989
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1284–1285
- *Shaka Samvat*	1149–1150
- *Kali Yuga*	4328–4329
Holocene calendar	11228
Igbo calendar	228–229
Iranian calendar	606–607
Islamic calendar	625–626
Japanese calendar	Antei 2 (安貞２年)
Javanese calendar	1136–1137
Julian calendar	1228 *MCCXXVIII*
Korean calendar	3561
Minguo calendar	684 before ROC 民前684年
Nanakshahi calendar	−240
Thai solar calendar	1770–1771
Tibetan calendar	阴火猪年 (female Fire-Pig) 1354 or 973 or 201 — *to* — 阳土鼠年 (male Earth-Rat) 1355 or 974 or 202

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5. "Conrad IV | king of Germany" (https://www.britannica.com/biography/Conrad-IV). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved February 14, 2020.

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